(SRI M. V. RAMA RAO.)

framed by Government for the recruitment of Munsiffs and that is this. It is true that rules have been framed under Article 234 of the constitution for the recruitment to the posts of Munsiffs. Rule 19 lays down the conditions upon which and the circumstances in which a candidate appointed as Munsiff would be able to obtain confirmation of his appointment as Munsiff. It will be seen, Sir, from sub-rule (2) of Rule 19 that if, in the opinion of the Rajpramukh, the work and conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, the Rajpramukh may discharge him forthwith. Sub-rule (3) says:

> "On the conclusion of the period of probation, the Rajpramukh may confirm the candidate in his appointment or, if his work and conduct are, in the opinion of the Rajpramukh, deemed unsatisfactory, the Rajpramukh may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as the Rajpramukh may think fit."

What I wish to say is this. This rule, to my mind, would mean that the confirmation of the appointment of a person who is recruited as Munsiff would depend upon the opinion which Government will form of his work as Munsiff during the period of probation. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest, very earnestly suggest, that in order to avoid the possibility of Government not being able to form a sound judgment on the nature and quality of the work done during the period of probation by any candidate recruited as Munsiff, they should suitably modify this rule so as to make it a matter of administrative practice at least for Government to act upon the report of the High Court in regard to the work by the Munsiff instead of the matter being left entirely to the judgment or discretion of the Government itself.

11 A.M.

MR. SPEAKER.—No reply. The question is:

> "That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,95,900 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955 in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 15—JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

28. JAILS AND CONVICT SETTLEMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

> "That a sum not exceding Rs. 18,52,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

Bangalore Central Jail (shifting to Bellary).

SRI R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—Sir, I beg to move:

> "That the demand under the head '28. Jails and Convict Settlements' for Rs. 18,52,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that the Central Jail, Bangalore, is not yet shifted to Bellary)."

Generally Jails in Mysore State are located in the outskirts of the town. This is the only Jail which is not so situated now. Probably it was built 40 years ago; it may be more also, I am not aware of it exactly. At that time it was situated at the outskirts of the city. But now Bangalore City has grown up. Round this Central Jail we have got several colleges, Government buildings and also offices. This is almost a nuisance for the people living round about. Also, I had an opportunity of being in the Jail for some time. This jail is not having large accommodation there. The cells are narrow. There is an isolation cell also. It is far away from the gate. Also the sanitary condition is hopelessly bad. In 1948 it had no flush-out. I do not know whether there is any

flush-out now. There is not even enough lung-space. There are nearly 700 convicts and under-trials in that Jail. It is better that the Jail is shifted from that place. About 10 years ago they wanted to shift that Jail to some other place. But due to financial implications, it was not done so. Now there is golden opportunity; due to the integration of Bellary we are having a very big jail in Bellary Town. I am told, because I have not seen that Jail, that in that jail there is so much accommodation that all the convicts in the Bangalore Central Jail may be conveniently accommodated. I do not know why Government have not made up their mind to shift the Jail to Bellary.

Another thing is, since the Jail is surrounded by colleges, it is better that the area, after the Jail is shifted, is handed over to the University either for the purpose of residential quarters for the students or for the location of the Medical College which is in Mysore now. I am told that the Government are thinking of shifting the Medical College from Mysore to Bangalore. The Jail will be very convenient place. If some improvements are made to the building, that College can be conveniently housed in that building. So I request the Government to see that immediate steps are taken to shift the Jail to Bellary and this place is given over to the University or otherwise made use of. This place is so costly that it will fetch about Rs. 50 a sq. yd. Supposing it is sold, it will fetch a very good amount to the Government. With these few words I move the cut motion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri Palaniyappan, if he so desires may speak on this cut motion.

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN.—Can I not move my cut motion?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Not necessary; you can speak now alone on this cut motion.

Sri M. PALANIYAPPAN (Ulsoor).—In supporting the cut motion moved by my worthy friend Sri Anantaraman, I just like to speak a few words. The accommodation at Mysore for the Medical College is very limited. Students find it very difficult for conducting experiments and for other purposes. Formerly there were very few students. Now definitely the Medical College deserves a bigger place than where it is situated now. It is a long felt necessity for the College to be shifted to a bigger building. Many representations were made to Government from the College authorities and the University to see that either the building is extended or the College is shifted to some other building having a better accommodation. On that there was some proposal in the Government to shift the college to Bangalore. Moreover, in Bangalore we see so many hospitals, both Ayurvedic and Allopathic. Naturally these hospitals are the training ground for the Medical College students. Each student should have a sufficient number of patients to complete his course. They should be given opportunity to study the cases of these patients. Naturally the scope for the students to study the patients is very much limited. Without involving large expenditure on the part of the Government, they can easily shift the existing College at Myeore to the Central Jail building. In Bellary we see today more than one jail, all big and very accommodative, as Sri Anantaraman has already suggested. It is necessary to shift the Central Jail outside the town limits. Since we see colleges round the Central Jail, it is time for the Government to think of shifting it immediately. So I would suggest that in view of this fact the Medical College be shifted to the Central Jail building here and the Central Jail itself shifted to Bellary.

*Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, I beg to bring one or two points for the consideration of the house. It is probably nearly a century back that the Central Jail was established in the place where you find it now. It was at that time at the circumference of the city. Now it happens to be in the centre of the whole corporation area.

(SRI A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.)

That change the Government has taken note of.

Further, round about this Central Jail we find a number of educational institutions commencing from the Central Jail to the Occupational Institute and the Maharani's College, the College hostel, etc. So it is more or less surrounded by a number of cultural institutions and in the heart of them we find the Central Jail, which is not a happy circumstance. Government have taken note of this also.

First attempt was made long back, after the publication of the report of Dr. Chandrasekhara Iyer, for transferring it outside the limits of Bangalore. Estimates were called for. And they came to about 40 to 50 lakhs. That was pending consideration.

After the integration of Bellary the matter was further investigated. It is true that there are a large number of buildings in Bellary which can be made use of and which are ready for use and in our control. But the main fact is, the Central Jail in Bangalore cannot be abolished altogether. Because we have calculated that the present strength is about 1,000 prisoners and a majority of them, about 600 will get released before 6 months. The desirability of transferring these short-term prisoners to Bellary, the expenses involved in that, will have to be considered. And those who are serving for more than one year number about 300 only. That aspect of the question of transferring prisoners who have got more than one year imprisonment is under the very active consideration of the Government.

As I have already said, the Jail is necessary because of national considerations. Also because Bangalore is a very big place and there may be occasions of commotion, etc., and provision must be made for that and so the Jail must be in Bangalore.

As regards under-trials, that was also calculated. There are more than 300 under-trials there. Therefore a jail in Bangalore is necessary. And putting up a new jail according to the old estimate comes to about 49 lakhs. We cannot transfer all these to Bellary. This is the real picture.

All the same we have been trying to reduce the cost and transfer if possible, and we are thinking whether we cannot make use of the barracks also available in Krishnarajapuram. A committee has also been proposed to be appointed to go into the question. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

As I said, I concede that it is undesirable to continue the Central Jail there, particularly in the midst of cultural institutions immediately round about them. Therefore the matter is left over for further consideration and necessary action by the Government. With these remarks, I request the Hon'ble Member to withdraw his cut motion.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City—North).—I have got one point. I want information about that. The expenditure under Jails was only Rs. 7 lakhs in 1952-53. Now it has shot up to as much as Rs. 18 lakhs. Will the Hon'ble Minister give an idea as to why it has gone up so far? Is there no possibility of effecting economy?

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—The principal thing here is the integration of Bellary and we are negotiating with the Andhra Government for the deviation of the expenditure there. Proposals in that connection have been sent up to the Central Government and I believe that the expenditure will be brought down by a couple of lakhs.

Regarding general increase ಆಗಲೇ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಹು ಭಾಗದ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳು ಪ್ರಾಪಕವಿಲ್ಲ.

We have come to an agreement with the Andhra State and the proposals have been sent up to the Government of India.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—The increase is only under ration charges.

Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—Anyhow a serious attempt will be made to reduce the expenditure as much as possible. I hope the Hon'ble Member will withdraw his cut motion.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The remaining cut motions mostly deal with jail reforms, including the starting of suitable industries. They are all of a general nature. Since cut motions are intended for ventilating specific grievances, where the subject under a demand is proposed to be discussed is general, the proper procedure is to speak on the main demand itself as cut motions covering the entire demand are not in order. Therefore, if members so feel, they may talk on the main demand itself.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Can we refer to the subject-matter of the cut motions while speaking on the main demand?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—Sir, tobacco.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are 15 minutes more. At least 7 or 8 minutes must be given to the Hon'ble Minister to reply.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I will talk for only one or two minutes. Sir, tobacco is being used in larger quantities of late in various forms. The Hon'ble Minister used it in the shape of snuff. Some of those who can afford use it in the shape of cigarettes and those who cannot afford may use it in the shape of beedies. Sir, the convicts in the Mysore Sub-Jail and Bangalore Central Jail used to be supplied with beedies till very recently. It was a source of comfort for such of those who were imprisoned and after all they are imprisoned there as a means of reform. But once a person cultivates the habit of using tobacco, it is very difficult to shake off the habit. Some may be able to shake it off, but large number of people find it very hard to shake it off. For some reason or other, the supply of beedies to these prisoners has been stopped for the last one year. This has led to a great discontent amongst these convicts. Some of them do hard work in Vidhanasaudha as we know.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You can make general points without describing graphic details. We have not much time at our disposal.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—So I feel, Sir, that the supply of these beedies should be resumed to these convicts.

The second point which I want to mention is, Sir, in the Jails, we have to introduce cottage industries. We have already introduced several cottage industries in jails. Greater emphasis should be placed on this aspect to see that the convicts manufacture good many articles and such of those articles that are manufactured by them should be marketed properly and properly used. We can also use them in giving further training so that on release they may find a way of living in on honourable manner. In addition to this, the articles manufactured have covered a very wide field; and I believe we can use them for all our requirements. This manufacture should be improved and encouraged to increase the variety and quantity.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ-ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಕೈದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು undertrialsಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ಆಹಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. Ration and dietary charges ಎಂದು 18,56,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತೋರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುವ ರಾಗಿಮುದ್ದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ನಾಯಿಗಳು ತಿನ್ನುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕೆ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ನಿಜ; ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾನವೀಯತೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕುನ್ನಿಗಳಿಗಿಂತ ಕಡೆಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ತೀರ ನಿರ್ದಯೆ, ನಿರ್ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅಮಾನುಷತೆಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ರೀತ್ಯಾ ಏನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಜೈಲಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಈಗ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಾಗಲಿ, ಅಥವಾ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಜೈಲು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಸೇರಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅವರ ಊಟವನ್ನು ಯಾರೂ ಕಸಿದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಅದು ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಪರಾಧವಾಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಾಪ ಎಂತಲೂ ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಅಂತೂ ಅವರಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೋ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೂ ಏನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಾರದು. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ತಡೆಗಟ್ಟಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ)

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ; ಈಗೇನೋ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ! ಜೈಲುಗಳೇನೋ ಇವೆ. ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಜೈಲು ಇದೆ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜೈಲು ಇದೆ, ನನಗೆ ಅನುಭವದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಂಡೆ ಕದ್ದವರು ಅಥವಾ ಮಂಡೆ ಒಡೆದವರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗಿಂತ ತೀರ ಕನಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕಡೆಗಾಣಿಸಿ ನೋಡಿದ್ದು ಕಾಗೋಡು ಹೋರಾಟ ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು. ಅದು ಹಾಗಾಗಬಾರದು. ಈಗ ಹಿಂದೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳಾಗಿದ್ದವರೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೇನು ಕಷ್ಟ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಅನುಭವ ಅವರಿಗೇ ತುಂಬ ಇದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ನಾನೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಪಕ್ಷದವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಅಂಶ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು under trails ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಜೈಲು ತುಂಬುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಮಾನಾಸ್ಪದವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬನನ್ನು ತಕ್ಸೀರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಆತ ಜೈಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ under trail ಆಗಿರುವಾಗ ಅವನನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ರೀತಿ ತೀರ ಅವಮಾನಕರವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅನೇಕರು ಗೌರವಸ್ಥರನ್ನು ಬಾಯಿ ವಾನನೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಹಿಡಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಕೂಡಿನುವುದೂ ಉಂಟು. ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅವರು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕ್ರಿಮಿನಲ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವುಂಟಾಗಬಾರದು. ಕೊನೆಯಪಕ್ಷ ಅವನು ತಪ್ಪಿತನ್ಥ ಎಂದು ನ್ಯಾಯಾಸ್ಥಾನಗಳು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡುವತನಕವಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವನು ಗೌರವಸ್ಥ ಮನುಷ್ಯ, ಅವನಿಗೆ ಘನತೆ, ಗೌರವ ಇದೆ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ನಾಗರಿಕನಾಗಿದ್ದ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಯಾರು ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರು ತೀರ ಅವಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ, ಅದು ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ದಾರುಣವಾದ ದೃಶ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಕೈದಿಗಳಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು. ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಶ್ರಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಯಲೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ, ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೇನೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಅದರಿಂದ ಅವರ conduct ಮೇಲೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ; ಆದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೇ ನೋ ಇತರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಮಾಡಿದಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಿಪ್ಪಿಂಗ್ ಬೇರೆ ಇದೆ, ಕೈದಿಯಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಂದು ರುದ್ರ ದೃಶ್ಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನತ್ತುಹೋಗದೆ ಇರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Sir, it is widely rumoured that some of the convicts in the Central Jail are given special treatment whereas others are not given the same treatment. It is said that a convict who is reputed to be a big man was given special treatment. When the Director of Anti-Corruption paid a surprise visit to this Jail, it was found out that a prisoner was given special treatment and his relatives were allowed to visit now and then; and further I learn that there was difference of opinion between one Minister and the other. Such a state of things should not be allowed to continue. I only request the Government to take serious action in the matter.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ರಾಚಯ್ಯ (ಎಳಂದೂರು—ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕವರನ್ನು ತಂದು, ಬಂಧಿಸಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿನತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದೇ ಈ ಬಂದೀಖಾನೆಗಳ ಗುರಿ ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು. ಮುಂದೆ ಅಂಥ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಎಸಗಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ರಿಫಾರ್ಮೇಟರಿ ಸ್ಕೂಲು ಈ ಬಂದೀಖಾನೆಗಳಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಇಟ್ಟೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲದೆಯೋ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನುಮಾಡಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದು ಶುಭ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ರೆಮಿಷ್ಟ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು; ಅವರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಜಿ. ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರರಾವ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಹೊತ್ತು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ points ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಬೀಡಿ ವಿಷಯ ಎತ್ತರಾಯಿತು. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಮನುಷ್ಯನೂ ಅವನ ಯೋಗ್ಯತೆಗೆ ಅನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದನೆಮಾಡಿರುವ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಿಂದ ಬೀಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಅವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟರೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ, ದಿನಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡಾಣೆ ಗಳಂತೆ ಬೀಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬಹುದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರ ಹಣವನ್ನೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಹಿಸಿ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೇ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅಮಾನುಷವಾದ ಆಹಾರ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದು ವಾಸ್ತವಾಂಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಜೈಲಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅವರ ತೂಕ ಆಗಲಿ, ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೊರಗಿರುವವರಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಉತ್ತಮವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಆಪಾದನೆಗೆ ಆಧಾರವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು 'ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕೈದಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಜೈಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಬೇಕೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ತೊಂದರೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಕಳ್ಳಭಟ್ಟಿ ಸಾರಾಯಿ ಇಳಿಸುವ under-trialsಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದ್ದು ಬಂದರೆ ನರಿಪಡಿಸೋಣ.

ಕೈದಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊಡೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. Whipping Act ನಲ್ಲಿರುವುದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತೇ ಇದೆ. ಈ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಮೊದಲೂ ಇತ್ತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಆಪಾದನೆ ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂದು ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಕನಬುಗಳ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಇಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಜೈಲು ನರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನರಿಯಾದ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ವಿಷಾದಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ನರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಜೈಲು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು penal settlement ಆಗಿರಬಾರದು, it must be reformatory ಎಂಬ ತತ್ವವನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ರೆಮಿಷ್ಷನ್ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ರೆಮಿಷ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಕಾನೂನುಬದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಪಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲೋಪ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಟ್ರೀಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟು, ಕರಪ್ಷನ್ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಒಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಕಾದು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ, ನ್ಯೂನಾತಿರಿಕ್ತಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ನರಿಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ಮೂಲ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಂತಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

11-30 A.M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,52,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Jails and Convict Settlements'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 16—POLICE.

29—POLICE.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,19,80,500 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Police'."

Provision of rent-free houses to the Police of Bangalore City.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajpet).—I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '29. Police' for Rs. 1,19,80,500 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that rent-free houses are not provided to the Police in Bangalore City)."

Sir, it is a well known fact that the Constables in Bangalore City and Mysore City are paid a very low salary. They get about forty rupees a month. I have tabled this cut motion with a view to see that the morale of the police is not broken. There is a purpose why the morale of the police should be kept as high as ever. If these police constables are not accommodated in rent-free quarters and if they are not paid above their wants, they will be very much dissatisfied and when they come in contact with the civil population, I am afraid, their morale will be certainly tampered with. I learn that such rent-free quarters are provided only for Reserve Police in City and Civil Station. Apart from this, there is no such facility for the other police. Many of these police constables have to pay fifteen to twenty rupees house rent. They are not paid any house rent allowance either. Will it be possible for a constable to lead a decent life in Bangalore City?